

SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF BOVINE SEMEN
INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM NORTH AMERICA

1. PERMIT

- 1.1 A permit to import must be obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer, MAF Quality Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1.2 The importer must supply the following information:
 - name and address of exporter
 - breed and identification of donor
 - number of doses required
- 1.3 Permits will be issued for a single consignment.
- 1.4 Attached to the import animal health permit are the current import health standards, forming an integral part of the animal health permit and describing the conditions under which the semen may be imported into New Zealand.

2. DOCUMENTATION

- 2.1 The permit and all the required certification must accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORT

- 3.1 The semen donors must have been born in Canada or the United States of America or have been resident in Canada or the United States of America for a period of at least six months prior to entering the artificial insemination center.
- 3.2 If of United Kingdom origin, the bulls were not imported between 1982 and 1990 and were not descendants of animals imported into the United States of America or Canada during that period.
- 3.3 The semen must be collected at a semen collection center which meets the requirements of:
 - Either 3.3.1 In Canada, Agriculture Canada's Official Health testing Standards for Semen Donor Bulls
 - or 3.3.2 In the United States of America, Certified Semen Services minimum requirements for the health of bulls producing semen for artificial insemination.
- 3.4 The semen must be collected at an artificial insemination center which is under the supervision of a registered veterinarian and is either licensed by the Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada, or approved by the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- 3.5 The donor bull must have been continuously resident at the artificial insemination center for at least two months prior to the first collection of semen for export to New Zealand.

4. IDENTIFICATION

- 4.1 The identification of the donor bull and the date of collection must be shown on the veterinary certificates accompanying the semen.
- 4.2 All straws must be permanently marked with identification of the donor bull and the date of collection. (NOTE: If a code is used for this information, its decipher must accompany each consignment.)

5. PRE-COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Only donors which meet the pre-entry, isolation and on-center testing requirements of the Official Health Standards for Semen Donor Bulls in Canada or the Certified Semen Services (CSS) Minimum Requirements for Health of Bulls Producing Semen for Artificial Insemination are eligible for collection of semen for export to New

Zealand.

6. HEALTH CERTIFICATION

6.1 The animal health tests required for entry into the artificial insemination center and during residency in the center are stated in the Official Health Standards for Semen Donor Bulls in Canada or the Certified Semen Services (CSS) Minimum Requirements for Health of Bulls Producing Semen for Artificial Insemination in the United States of America.

6.2 Antibiotics as listed below must be added to produce these concentrations in the final diluted semen:

not less than 500 IU per ml streptomycin
500 IU per ml penicillin
150 µg per ml lincomycin
300 µg per ml spectinomycin

An alternative combination of antibiotics with an equivalent effect against campylobacters, leptospiras and mycoplasmas may be used.

Immediately after their addition, the diluted semen must be kept at a temperature of at least 5 °C for a period of not less than 45 minutes.

6.3 Additional testing required for the export of the semen to New Zealand is stipulated in the attached veterinary certification.

6.4 All serological tests must be carried out at a laboratory officially approved for the purpose by Agriculture Canada (AgCanada) or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

7. TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

7.1 The semen for export to New Zealand must be transported in sealed transport containers. The number of the seal must be recorded in the veterinary certificate B.

8. PERMIT TO INTRODUCE

8.1 On arrival in New Zealand the consignment will be checked by an Inspector under the Animals Act (1967) and, providing it complies with the conditions of the permit to import, a permit to introduce will be issued and it will be released to the importer.

9. POST INTRODUCTION CONDITIONS

9.1 The person in charge of the semen must keep full records of where the semen is distributed and of its use. This must be available to an inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of New Zealand when required.

10. IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 All costs involved with the selection, testing, treatment, transport and quarantine servicing must be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.

10.2 The importer or agent must make all arrangements for transport and obtain necessary transit authorities from any countries on the transport route.

10.3 Details of transport and arrival times must be supplied to the MAF Quality Management Veterinary Officer at the port or airport of entry not less than 7 days in advance of importation.

11. REVIEW OF IMPORT HEALTH STANDARDS

11.1 These conditions of importation may be reviewed if changes occur in New Zealand's import policy or in the animal health status of the country of origin, or at any time, at the discretion of the Chief Veterinary Officer of New Zealand.

12. DISPENSATION APPLICATION

The attached health conditions have been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally, it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or

exporter, the animal/s do/es not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases, applications for dispensations will be considered and issued at the discretion of the NZMAF, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

- 12.1 which clause/s of the health requirements cannot be met and how this has occurred
- 12.2 the reason the animal/s is/are considered to be of an "equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set out in the health conditions
- 12.3 the reasons why the veterinary authorities believe this proposal should be acceptable to the NZMAF and their recommendation for its acceptance.

Health Certificate Number _____

(Valid only if the USDA
Veterinary Seal appears over
the certificate no.)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE:

Species: BOVINE SEMEN

To: New Zealand

Import Permit Number _____

Exporting Country: United States of America
Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Service: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
State: _____

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DONOR BULL

Breed: _____ Name: _____

Date of birth: _____

Entry in herd book (registration number): _____

II INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SEMEN

Date(s) of collection: _____

Quantity of shipment: _____

Identification* of straws/ampoules/pellets: _____

Method and degree of dilution: _____

Preservatives and antibiotics** used: _____

* Markings to be indelible

** To be used at acceptable levels

III. ORIGIN OF THE SEMEN

Name and address of artificial insemination center: _____

IV. DESTINATION OF THE SEMEN

Name and address of consignee: _____

Health Certificate Number

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the certificate no.)

V. SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE - A

I, _____, hereby certify as Veterinarian appointed to the
_____ Artificial Insemination Center that:

1. THE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTER:

The Artificial Insemination Center at which the semen for export to New Zealand was collected:

1.1 has been free of clinical evidence of the diseases listed below for the period indicated:

1.1.1 Johnne's disease for the previous three years

1.1.2 vesicular stomatitis and enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) for the previous 12 months

1.1.3 infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, *Trichomonas foetus* and *Campylobacter fetus* during the previous six months.

1.2 is officially free from brucellosis and tuberculosis.

1.3 is officially licensed for the collection of semen by Agriculture Canada or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. THE HERD OF ORIGIN

2.1 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and rabies have never been diagnosed, either on the property of origin of the donor animals or on any property or Artificial Insemination Center on which the donor animals have been resident during the preceding 5 year period.

3. DONOR ANIMAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The semen donors were:

Either 3.1.1 born in Canada or the United States of America

or 3.1.2 have been imported into Canada or the United States and have been resident in either of those countries for a period of at least six months prior to entering the artificial insemination center.

(Delete as applicable)

3.2 If of United Kingdom origin, the bulls were not imported between 1982 and 1990 and were not descendants of animals imported into the United States of America or Canada during that period.

3.3 The donor bulls must be of good and proven fertility and free from known heritable abnormalities.

4. PRE-ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 The animals donating semen for export to New Zealand, and all other animals resident on the licensed or approved center, have met the requirements of the Official Health Standards for Semen Donor Bulls in Canada or the CSS Minimum Requirements for Health of Bulls Producing Semen for Artificial Insemination in regard to selection, isolation and testing prior to their transfer onto the center.

5. A.I. CENTER RESIDENCY

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the certificate no.)

5.1 The semen collected for export to New Zealand was collected from bulls specified in the Veterinary Certificate. These bulls have been continuously resident at the licensed or approved artificial insemination center for a period of at least two months before collection of the semen for export to New Zealand, and in that time have not been used for natural mating.

6. ON-CENTER HEALTH STATUS

6.1 While on-center, the donor animals and all other "on-center" animals have been held according to the requirements of the Official Health Standards for Semen Donor Bulls in Canada or the CSS Minimum Requirements for Health of Bulls Producing Semen for Artificial Insemination.

7. ON CENTER DONOR TESTING/TREATMENTS

Either 7.1 The bulls donating semen for export to New Zealand were tested for leptospirosis as part of the post-collection testing regime as specified in paragraph 12.

or 7.2 on the day prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor bulls received an injection of dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg live body weight)

(Delete that which does not apply)

8. SEMEN COLLECTION

8.1 On the dates of collection of the semen, none of the animals in the Artificial Insemination Center showed any clinical evidence of infectious or contagious disease and any other disease which is notifiable by order or regulation in Canada or the USA.

8.2 The semen described above was collected, processed and stored under conditions which comply with the standards laid down in the Official Health Standards for Semen Donor Bulls in Canada or the CSS Minimum Requirements for Health of Bulls Producing Semen for Artificial Insemination.

9. SEMEN PROCESSING

9.1 No unsterilized substance of animal origin has been added to the extender or diluent except:

Either 9.1 Egg yolk which has been obtained from eggs from a flock free from Newcastle disease and avian influenza

or 9.2 Pasteurized milk which has been heated in a double boiler to 90-95°C and held at this temperature for 10 to 15 minutes before cooling.

(Delete options as applicable - certification by an official Agriculture Canada or USDA Veterinary Officer attesting to the products used meeting these requirements must accompany the consignment to New Zealand)

10. SEMEN STORAGE

10.1 Only sterilized flasks and fresh nitrogen not previously used for any other purpose have been used for the storage of the semen.

10.2 The semen to be exported to New Zealand has not been stored with semen not of equivalent health status at the licensed or approved artificial insemination center until post collection test results are known and until dispatch to New Zealand.

11. POST-COLLECTION CENTER DONOR HEALTH

11.1 None of the animals in the artificial insemination center showed any clinical

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evidence of infectious or contagious disease and any other disease which is notifiable by order or regulation in the country of collection on the day/s of collection and for a period of at least 21 days after the last collection of semen in this consignment.

12. POST-COLLECTION DONOR TESTING

12.1 At some time in their life all donor bulls;

12.1.1 of Angus or Angus derivation have been tested for mannosidosis with negative results using the granulocyte, serum or plasma test.

12.1.2 of Brahman, Indu-Brazil, Beef Shorthorn or derived breeds have been, submitted to an approved test for heterozygotes for type 2 alpha-glycogenesis (Pompeii's disease) and found not to be a heterozygote.

12.2 Not less than 21 days after the date of the last collection of semen for export to New Zealand the bulls supplying semen for consignment to New Zealand were tested for the following diseases with negative results in each case:

12.2.1 tuberculosis using the intradermal tuberculin test utilizing bovine PPD tuberculin. (NOTE - this test must NOT be applied within 60 days after any previous tuberculin test) Date of test _____

12.2.2 brucellosis using the complement fixation test (negative being less than 20 ifcu/ml or no titer at 1:5 dilution) Date of test _____

12.2.3 Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) using the complement fixation test, (negative being equivalent to the New Zealand standard which is less than 50% fixation at a dilution of 1:8)
Date of test _____

12.2.4 *Campylobacter fetus* (vibriosis) by culture of preputial washings; Date of test _____

12.2.5 *Trichomonas fetus* using culture techniques;
Date of test _____

12.2.6 "Q" fever using the complement fixation test (negative is one in which there is no fixation of complement at a 1:10 dilution or higher) Date of test _____

12.2.7 enzootic bovine leucosis using the agar gel immunodiffusion test; Date of test _____

either 12.2.8.1 all bulls donating semen for export to New Zealand have been subjected to the agglutination lysis test for leptospirosis (serotypes *Leptospira pomona*, *L. canicola*, *L. copenhageni*, *L. hebdomadis*, *L. ballum*, *L. australis*, *L. tarassovi*, and *L. hardjo*), (negative is less than 50% agglutination at a titer of 1:100)
Date of test _____

or 12.2.8.2 on the day prior to the first collection of semen for export the donor bulls received an injection of dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg live body weight)

12.3 In the case of semen originating from the United States of America or from within Agriculture Canada's Okanagan Valley bluetongue control area; not less than 21 days after the date of the last collection of semen for export to New Zealand the bulls supplying semen for consignment to New Zealand were tested for the following diseases with negative results in each case:

12.3.1 bluetongue using:

either 12.3.1 the competitive ELISA test; Date of

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test_____

or 12.3.2 virus isolation techniques using embryonated eggs;
Date of test_____

12.3.3 epizootic hemorrhagic disease using the complement fixation test or agar
gel immunodiffusion test; Date of test _____

12.4 In the case of semen originating from the United States of America; not less than
21 days after the date of the last collection of semen for export to New Zealand
the bulls supplying semen for consignment to New Zealand were tested for vesicular
stomatitis (Indiana and New Jersey strains) using the serum neutralization test
with negative results in each case;
Date of test _____

(Delete tests in section 12.3 and 12.4 if not applicable or if not used to qualify the semen for export
to New Zealand)

13. SHIPMENT

13.1 The semen described above was placed in previously sterilized transport dewers
filled with fresh nitrogen and sent to the place of loading under conditions which
ensure the health status of the contents is not compromised.

13.2 The semen described above was shipped directly to New Zealand from the country of
origin from which it was collected.

_____, Veterinary Surgeon officially appointed to the
(Print name)

_____ Artificial Insemination Center

(Address)

Signature

Date issued

Health Certificate Number

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the certificate no.)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATION: B. GOVERNMENT VETERINARIAN

I, _____, being a Veterinary Officer of Agriculture Canada or the United States Department of Agriculture certify with respect to the donor bull and semen identified in Parts I and II of the Veterinary Certificate that:

1. Country of origin health status:

Either 1.1 no case of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or vesicular stomatitis has occurred in Canada during the 12 month period prior to the collection of semen;

and 1.2 no case of bluetongue or epizootic hemorrhagic disease has occurred in any province of Canada, other than the Okanagan Valley bluetongue area of British Columbia, during the 12 month period prior to the collection of semen for export and until dispatch of the semen to New Zealand.

Or 1.3 no case of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia has occurred in the United States of America during the 12 month period prior to the collection of semen.

(Delete as appropriate)

2. AI Center Credentials

2.1 The semen is derived from an artificial insemination center which is under the continuous supervision of a registered veterinary surgeon and is:

either 2.1.1 licensed by the Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada

or 2.1.2 approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Delete as appropriate)

3. The semen collection center at which the animals identified in Part III of this certificate are kept, is officially free from brucellosis and tuberculosis.

4. Egg yolk, if used in the diluent, was obtained from eggs from a flock free from Newcastle Disease and avian influenza.

5. The diagnostic test results have been sighted prior to sealing the transport dewer. I have no reason to doubt the veracity of Veterinary Certificate A.

6. Prior to export, the transportation dewer was locked and sealed, using seals bearing the marks _____

Veterinary Officer
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Official Stamp and Date